

and Darlington (R11326) which support the preference this species has for heavier soils. Recent surveys conducted on the Swan Coastal Plain and the Darling Plateau and Scarp did not record *R. pinguis* (How and Dell, 1994, 2000). The collection of *R. pinguis* on the Swan Coastal Plain represents an interesting distributional record in light of the available herpetofauna survey information and highlights the fact that our knowledge of the fossorial herpetofauna of even the 'well collected' parts of Australia is far from complete. It is also interesting to note that similar to *R. pinguis*, the gecko *Diplodactylus polyophthalmus* and skink *Ctenotus labillardieri* that are more commonly found on the Darling Plateau and Scarp have outlying populations on the Swan Coastal Plain.

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- DAVID ALGABA, Department of Agriculture, Wongan Hills Research Station, Wongan Hills 6603.

A range extension for *Lerista lineopunctulata* and a second record of *Lerista lineata*, near Yalgorup, Western Australia - In the vicinity of Yalgorup National Park (near Lake Clifton) we captured a specimen of a skink, identified as *Lerista lineopunctulata*, on 19 December 2002. The single individual was captured in a stand of the coastal mallee *Eucalyptus argutifolia* (32°47'40"S, 115°38'53"E) situated partially upslope on a limestone outcrop in a coastal dune system. The locality was characterised by sandy soil with light leaf litter and occasional limestone outcroppings. The snout-vent length and total length of the captured individual were 78 mm and 142 mm, respectively.

The specimen was lodged with Mr Brad Maryan of the WA

Museum (accession number R112853) and the identification confirmed as the south-west endemic skink *Lerista lineopunctulata*. A search of the WA Museum database indicated that this was a range extension for this species of approximately 120 km. The previous most southerly records of *L. lineopunctulata* are from the western suburbs of Perth, including Mosman Park, Bold Park, City Beach and Mount Claremont with two locality records south of the Swan River at Victoria Park and Como.

The fact that this species was previously overlooked in this area may be due to the paucity of fauna surveys in the region. The species may be present wherever suitable habitat occurs on the west coast from Perth to Bunbury, or the Yalgorup population may be isolated. Further studies are required to determine the distribution of *L. lineopunctulata* in this region.

At the same locality, a single skink identified as *Lerista lineata* (confirmed by Brad Maryan) was also captured. This species is endemic to WA (Storr *et al.*, 1999) and this find represents the second record for the Yalgorup region, where it was previously found by Youngson and Harold (1989). This species has an

apparently disjunct distribution, being abundant from Perth to Mandurah and possibly continuous to Yalgorup, but with outlying records at Busselton and Shark Bay (Storr *et al.*, 1999).

The records of both species at Yalgorup indicate that there are significant gaps in even the most basic information on the distribution of common reptiles in the most intensely developed part of Western Australia.

Our thanks are due to Brad Maryan from the WA Museum for his assistance in identifying specimens and providing further information on the species.

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- ROBERT A DAVIS Western Wildlife, 8 Ridgeway Place, Mahogany Creek, WA, 6072 rob@graduate.uwa.edu.au
- and MICHAEL J BAMFORD Bamford Consulting Ecologists, 23 Plover Way, Kingsley, WA, 6026.